

Daily Eagle

M. H. MURDOCK, Editor.

WHAT OF THE HOUR.

A few weeks since, when the cities along our Atlantic coast were growing panicky over the discovery of a mysterious volume of smoke off the horizon, supposed to be from the funnels of some Spanish cruiser bent on bombardment, the Eagle modestly insisted that the thing to do to convince Spain that war was on, and that which would cause all Europe to realize that there was a God in Israel, and that another power had arisen under His protecting hand which must henceforth be reckoned with, was to dispatch a solid fleet of battle ships to the Mediterranean.

Subsequently, as the fortunes of war waved only victorious banners for the cause espoused by America and the Spanish navy had ventured out of sight of its Cadiz and Canary moorings, the Washington announcement came that Commodore Watson's fleet would be sent to Spain. All the world derided the news as a strategic-board bluff. But following the fall of El Caney and Santiago, and the surrender of the Spanish army of Eastern Cuba, Watson's coal transports were found to have been loaded and that for the first time in the history of the world an American war fleet was actually going to make an offensive demonstration in European waters. Our dispatches of yesterday morning tell the rest. Just as the Eagle predicted, the moral effect is proving tremendous, and all Europe is agog. England, as a well-wisher, sincerely hopes that it is not so. Germany bites her back and sneeringly asserts that the Yankee is overestimating his strength; while all the balance of Europe unites in a chorus of fears of "regrettable complications," of "terrible political mistakes," of "sympathy for Spain," and of all kinds of possible disaster.

Well, America declared war against Spain. War means fight. To fight and win you must first locate your enemy. Spain is not coming to America to be licked. America's declaration of war, meant therefore that America would go to Spain, if necessary, otherwise her declaration of war meant nothing. If we have no right, under international law, to go to the country of our enemy, to subdue him, then international law is a farce, and America will proceed to smash it. The president congress and people of the United States did not go into this war without having first counted the costs, among which were probable European complications and the possible necessity of having to whip the world in detail, by allotment or in combination.

But there is another phase of this threatened serious complication which the crowned heads and hereditary rulers would do well not to forget. Any general European war arising out of America's fight for humanity will end in humanity's favor. That is, a general European war inspired by America's fight for freedom, will leave fewer crowns in Europe and leave people like Germany, Austria and Italy, borne down by the burthen of standing armies to protect glittering royalty, to elect their own rulers; in short, to live under governments of the people, for the people and by the people.

The hand of God is seen in this conflict. The conflict of the closing hours of this Nineteenth century may be involving the destinies of the world's humanity. American patriots have foretold the time when every people on the globe would be free, free as America, and a law unto themselves. Statesmen have deemed such propitious millennium centuries away, but sure of realization. England is no longer a monarchy, save in form. France will probably never again be subjected to the rule of a dictator. If the United States in fighting this battle of God, and for humanity, is interfered with by any European potentate and hope of Hapsburg, and the Bourbon, or the Hohenzollern and all the other hereditary houses will fall and cease, and the blood of the Prince will count for no more than that of him who holds the plow, for all nations are of one blood and will be one blood in the end.

SHAFTER'S VICTORY.

Every day now demonstrates more clearly that Shafter's victory at Santiago is much greater than was thought at first. His energetic dash over apparently almost insurmountable difficulties from his landing place near Guantánamo to El Caney, and the terrific fight he put up at that point paralyzed the Spaniards. While the Spanish army was sick and disheartened, General Shafter fought, when he entered Santiago, a "perfect entanglement of defenses," and he expresses the opinion that if an attempt had been made to take the city by storm, and the Spaniards had fought as well as they did on July 1, the Americans would have lost fully five thousand men. There is every probability that the Spaniards would have related desperately and the American loss must have been heavy. It appears, therefore, that General

Shafter was wise when he began negotiating for the surrender of the city without further bloodshed, and he undoubtedly performed a great service for his country when he finally succeeded in bringing about the capitulation of the Spanish forces. Many Americans thought the delay after the first day's fighting was inexcusable, and the taking of the city by assault, which was doubtless possible, would have appealed to the warlike spirit of many Americans.

What, however, would have been the effect of a victory won of such a great sacrifice of human life? If five thousand American soldiers had been killed at Santiago the wisdom of continuing the war might have been seriously questioned by some persons. They would have asked whether the freedom of Cuba was worth such a price.

JIM TROUTMAN'S STAND.

A number of papers are praising Jim Troutman for subordinating his prohibition convictions to duty to his party. We cannot see that his course is such a surprising thing, or that he is making an unusual sacrifice. There are thousands of Republicans who are subordinating their monetary convictions to their devotion to party principles. Prohibition is not indeed a Republican party principle. The silver man who yields his financial convictions or his demand for bimetallism for the sake of the other and more essential principles of the Republican party makes a greater sacrifice than he who merely gives up prohibition, a moral sentiment, for party's sake. Single ideas or convictions, such as silver or prohibition, can not weigh as against the many greater and more intrinsic principles or issues of the National Republican party, as set forth in its platforms.

WATSON IN SPAIN.

By the last of this week Watson will be on his way to Spain. All Europe is agog. The plans of the navy department for the raid upon the Spanish coast do not contemplate the use of a single torpedo boat or torpedo vessel of any kind in Commodore Watson's squadron. In the light of events in the West Indies, it is apparent that none will be needed to fight Spanish war vessels, big or little, and of course torpedo boats cannot harm forts on land. The little craft are simply a drag on the operations of a squadron going far from home. Still the fact that a strong force of American cruisers, battleships and coal vessels is to be sent to the coast of Spain, where there are many torpedo boats and some very fast torpedo boat destroyers, entirely without torpedo vessels of its own, is a striking illustration of the effect of the fight off Santiago upon the views of naval experts. Three months ago no such venture would have been seriously considered at Washington. Then it would have been argued that the Spanish torpedo boats might annihilate more battleships and cruisers than Watson will have under his command. No one dreams of such a thing now.

There will be no war with Germany.

If we are to tackle Germany, the first thing we want is smokeless powder.

General Blanco should appoint a committee to kick Spain a few times, swiftly.

A great many people were in favor of sending the Spaniards home on a French liner.

It will cost this government \$35,000 to send Spain's soldiers home. It costs like fury to be humane.

Toral will be court-martialed and shot as soon as he gets back to Spain. No wonder the poor devil fought.

Spain can ask General Blanco to surrender and Blanco will refuse. Blanco means to make this war something like

This Monroe Doctrine is double acting and blows out at the breech. If Europe is to keep out of America the chances are America will have to keep out of Europe.

We are doing this war up in detail in the west while Dewey is simply sitting on the safety-valve in Manila waiting for the steam to burst him. And it will be long.

Sylvester Seaver who slapped Shafter should not be shot. A big Rough Rider should be delegated to take Seaver publicly, turn him up and spank him with his bare hand.

We will have no trouble at present with Germany. But Germany's ally actions will create prejudice against her in this country that it will take twenty years to erase. Why doesn't Germany go home?

Blanco is again shut off from the outside world. It is a dead clinch this time that he is, unless he has a cable we don't know anything about. It doesn't pay to be too positive about Blanco and his resources.

The American people can not believe that Watson will uselessly bombard the coast cities of Spain. They believe he is bound for Manila. It is mighty hard to fool the American people. They are good guessers.

New conundrum: "What is the difference between Uncle Sam, a rooster and an old maid?" Uncle Sam goes: "Yankee Doodle do!" a rooster goes: "Cock-a-doodle-do!" and an old maid goes: "Any duds?"

Watson will soon disappear. Then we will wait days, weeks and perhaps a month without a word from him. Things will get very exciting. The most exciting note an American can reach is "over 'no news'."

The president would not let General Miles commit the folly of landing unprotected in Porto Rico. Miles wants to make a dash and astonish the world. McKinley is the head of the army in fact as well as in name.

Growth of Human Hair.

Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives six and one-half inches per annum. The Englishman's hair, allowed to grow to its extreme length, rarely exceeds 12 or 14 inches, while that of a woman will grow in rare instances to 50 or 75 inches, though the average does not exceed 25 to 30 inches.

Pierre's Sweetheart.

One evening, in a smart little cafe in the Champs Elysees, two men sat sipping their absinthe and smoking. One was an Italian, whose scrupulous care in the matter of dress was in striking contrast to that of his companion, a Frenchman, who had the appearance of being a dweller in the Latin quarter. The air which floated through the open window was warm and balmy, and conducive to meditation and dreams, and for some minutes both sat and smoked out, silent, as when the Frenchman, who was the younger of the two, leant forward and touched his friend on the arm.

"I have a proposition—a problem—to set to you, Matteo." The person addressed held up his hands deprecatingly.

"No confessions, I beg of you, Pierre; my absinthe is scarcely touched, and your confessions, my dear friend, are most distressing to one of my temperament."

"It is nothing," said Pierre. "I just want your advice. Supposing you were in love with the woman who is sitting there?"

"Impossible, my dear Pierre; the supposition you are starting with is impossible. However, we'll let that pass."

Well, supposing this woman you loved were the way of other women, and confessed to you that, although she loved you, she intended becoming the wife of a wrinkled, decrepit old wretch whose banking account was a mere trifle to the dignity of a man—a being from whom she shrinks every time he lifts her in his arms and kisses her. What would you do, Matteo?"

"It depends, Pierre, how much you love the woman. Will you probably not change her mind. Women are so wicked. Perhaps they do not think it is wrong to marry a man old enough to be their father or grandfather. But you do, Pierre, and at the bottom of my heart I do. Can you wait a year—perhaps two years? Then she may be free again to marry you."

"No," said Pierre. "I can wait. 'The deuce!' exclaimed Matteo. 'Then, it's awkward.'"

"You're right, Matteo. That's the point I've reasoned out. It is awkward."

Matteo rested his chin in his hands and looked into the other man's eyes.

"I might be better able to suggest if you told me the woman's name," he said.

"Yes, perhaps you are right," answered thoughtfully. "I'll be frank with you. The woman is your sister, Matteo, and I love her."

During the pause which followed an ugly gleam came into the Italian's eyes.

"You love my sister?" he said, slowly, emphasizing each word. "You, a Frenchman, an unknown painter? A Bohemian! Mon dieu; that is not for me, Matteo. But my sister is not for you, you fool! See! I laugh at you. I snap my fingers in your face. See! I kick you."

And with that he sprang up, and with his foot beneath the table he leant back in his chair and laughed mockingly.

The Frenchman's face became pale, but otherwise he was unmoved.

His immobility increased the Italian's rage, and lifting his glass of absinthe he tossed the contents across the table full in Pierre's face.

The Frenchman rose and stepping across to where his assailant was seated, with the back of his hand struck him a heavy blow in the mouth.

In a moment the Italian was on his feet, and as the two men came to blows, the Frenchman flashed in the Southern's hand. But Pierre was too quick and grasped his treacherous opponent's wrist tightly.

Then, exerting all his strength, he flung him into the corner of the room, where, with a little groan, he fell heavily on his side, immediately a crimson stain spread over the floor and Pierre stepped back agast.

For a minute all was still.

"Pierre! Matteo gasped. 'I have something to say to you.'"

Pierre approached. It was evident the Italian was dying.

"Come nearer," said the dying man, faintly.

Pierre bent over him.

"Nearer still," he murmured. "'Tis hard to talk."

Pierre knelt down.

"What is it?" he asked.

"This," said Matteo, as with a last effort he drew Pierre down on him, and withdrawing the stiletto from his side, plunged it twice rapidly into his opponent's back.

"She is not for you."

A cruel smile of triumphant mockery crossed the Italian's face.

Then both men fell back dead.

And a month later one of the loveliest women in Paris—a woman with cheeks like sun-kissed peaches, was led to the altar by a tottering old man, with features distorted by vice and dissipation, and with one foot in the grave. It was Pierre's sweetheart—Exchange.

Rubinstein's Joke.

This is a characteristic bit of Rubinstein's fondness for joking and his frequent indulgence in the pleasure, says the *Peoria (Ill.) Herald*. Cross, crabbled, flattered and contrarily disposed as he was in most things, he must have had one or two sunny spots in his unfortunate nature.

One day, when he was giving a piano-forte recital at St. James' Hall, he was interrupted in a pleasant way by a lady, who said she was too poor to buy a ticket for the performance. She, therefore, begged the great musician to give her one. "May I?" replied Rubinstein, "the fact is that tonight I have but one seat in the house at my disposal; but if you do not mind occupying it, it is entirely at your service." The applicant was delighted. "I am very much obliged to you," she said. "May I ask where the seat is?"

"At the piano," replied Rubinstein, with his best bow.

A Danish Custom.

(From the *Hygienic Gazette*.) There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark. It appears that during the summer holidays the Danish send the school children of the city to the country and those of the country and those of the city swap children temporarily, so that the city children are strengthened and made happy in the country, while the people in the cities show the little country people the sights and get up feasts for them. In this way Copenhagen sends 10,000 school children to the rural districts and entertains the same number in exchange.

The Weight of the Brain.

Weightings made of the brains of negroes have given between 41 ounces and 45 ounces, a weight that corresponds with those of European women; while in the negroes the mean weight is less than in the female sex in Europeans. From the weightings which have been published of the brains of orang and chimpanzees it would seem that the brain weight in these apes ranges from 11 ounces to 15 ounces, and the brain weight appears to be much about the same in the two.

These figures are greatly below those of the human brain, even in so degraded a people as the dwarf Bush race of South Africa. They closely approximate, however, the weight of newly-born male infants, in whom the average weight is 11½ ounces.

Government's Income From Lotteries.

Foreign governments make a nice thing out of this popular form of gambling. In Italy they have a vast lottery business, which brings the government in a sum of nearly \$125,000,000 a year. In Prussia the profits of the public lottery amount to no less than \$12,500,000. The Dutch government gets the nice little sum of \$20,000,000 out of its lottery. Portugal makes about \$30,000,000 in this way. Denmark takes in a profit of \$28,000,000. And in Brazil, where the government does not itself run the lottery but collects a tax on the receipts of private lotteries, the amount realized is \$550,000.

Effect of X-Rays on the Human Body.

The Roentgen Society of Great Britain has set itself the task of systematically investigating the injurious effects of X-rays on the human body, and a committee has been appointed for that purpose.

The Kansas Campaign.

Wellington Mail: The platform of 1898 demands that the initiative and referendum be embodied in our state constitution.

The Populist legislature of 1897 voted down a resolution to submit an amendment to the people providing for an initiative and referendum law.

The platform of 1898 demands a maximum freight bill.

The legislature of 1897 voted down a bill to fix the maximum freight rates.

The platform of 1898 demands that the railway commissioners be given power to fix rates on railroads.

Governor Leedy vetoed a bill giving the railroad commissioners power to fix rates.

The platforms of 1896 and 1898 favor the election of railroad commissioners by the people, and the present legislature refused to pass such a bill.

The platform of 1898 adopted providing that penitentiary coal shall not come in competition with the output of other mines.

The state administration need not have sold the penitentiary coal in competition with other coal, but the present one has done so, and also did so when the coal miners' strike was on. The last legislature did not redeem the promise of enacting such a law.

The platform of 1898 demands the immediate suspension of the metropolitan police law and its repeal by the legislature next winter.

The Populist legislature defeated a bill providing for the repeal of the metropolitan police law.

The Populist platform of 1897 demanded a reduction on the legal rate of interest.

The Populist legislature of 1897 defeated a bill reducing the legal rate of interest.

The platform of 1898 said a law should be passed placing credits upon an equality with other property for the purpose of taxation.

The Populist senate of 1897 defeated a bill providing that credits be placed upon an equality with other property for the purpose of taxation.

The platform of 1898 favors a constitutional convention.

The Populist house of 1897 overwhelmingly defeated a resolution providing for a constitutional convention.

Leavenworth Times: America is not likely to entertain for a moment any proposition looking to a European "congress" to pass upon terms of peace. This is not China or Turkey but a potent nation capable of managing its own business.

If the vultures of Europe think to baiten on the spoils of our victory, they reckon with their teeth. The proceedings at Port Arthur, Kiau Chou and Tsien-tan cannot be repeated in the Philippines, nor can the powers of Europe dictate to us as they dictated to Russia in the Berlin congress or to Japan when she vanquished China. The United States will settle with Spain fairly, justly, honorably and without the supervision of any European combination of powers.

Lawrence Journal: Major Joe Hudson, General Hudson now, has been ordered to Porto Rico. May he have an opportunity to make fame for himself and Kansas. He will not lose out if the opportunity comes.

Populist Capital: It seems to cause some Populist papers distress to think that the government will pay interest on money it borrows, just as any private citizen would, although no one has yet heard of any one of the Kansas Populist politicians whom John Breckinridge talks about coming to the front for the purpose of lending the government money without interest. And, by the way, this calls to mind the fact that the Populist legislature of 1897 defeated a bill reducing the legal rate of interest, although it was one of the "demands" of the platform of 1898.

Wellington Mail: The state administration, growing tired of the unpalatable but truthful statements of the Populist press, has engaged the editor of the *Topeka Advocate* to edit a couple of columns of matter each week laudatory of the administration and the various papers will be permitted to print, and any further statements derogatory to the state administration will be said at their peril.

Starboard and Port.

The origin of the words "starboard" and "port" used in the nautical vocabulary, has been attributed to the Italian words "mista borda," meaning "this side," and "quella borda," "that side," says Cassier's Magazine. Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as "starborda" and "la borda," and by corruption of languages were soon rendered "starboard" and "port" by British sailors.

A correspondent of this journal has made the point that the former term has been in use in the English language from a remote period, occurring in Anglo-Saxon as "stribord," and in the middle English as "sterebord," while in later times it developed into its modern form, "starboard." It originally meant, so our correspondent says, the board, or side of the ship, which the wind was blowing from. It may be called a native English word, as distinguished from one of imported origin, and it possesses a special interest in the history of the vessel, as it is a word which has been in use for many early times. The ancient mariner could run before the wind with his stribord square sail, but he could deviate only a few points on either side. Unless, therefore, the direction of the wind agreed with the course of the vessel, it was necessary for him to be in constant readiness to modify his direction by the help of the oar.

The illustrations of early English manuscripts and the later figures of tapestries exemplify the old square rig, with auxiliary sails set on the side. These examples are used at the bow and on one side only, while the course is kept by a steering wheel on the starboard side of the ship. This method of steering survived until recent times, and was well shown on the coal "ketch," which added so picturesque a feature to the navigation of the River Tyne. These vessels were manned by crews consisting of three men and a boy. They had a single square sail, and carried some twenty-odd tons of coal. When unable to run before the wind resort was had to rowing, and this was done by a single heavy boat, which was rowed on the port side by two men and a boy, while the skipper kept the course, rowing in time with a lighter oar, called a "scull," from the stern of the starboard side. The fixed rudder hinged from the stern post, and operated by a tiller, was a later development in ship construction. The Tyne "ketch" exemplifies the earlier practice of our ancestors in steering by an oar from the right side of the ship, and from this comes the designation for that side as the "starboard," or "starboard."

Two Frames for Blondie's Old Bike.

The wooden bicycle used by Blondie in the *Yellow Kid* comic strip is a copy of a bike on a rope is still in existence, and was sold in Paris not long ago for two francs.

Outlines of Oklahoma.

The rain at Enid Tuesday evening was preceded by a tremendous cloud of dust. Bart Barnes will be in it yet. Havana has to be taken and it is going to be a job.

An effort will be made to nominate a straight Populist for delegate to congress.

The big rain in some parts of the strip came too late and the corn was cooked in spots.

The rain extended to Enid Tuesday evening, and according to the Wave, fell "in uncertain tone."

Before the Rough Riders left Oklahoma lots of the by-standers said they would never see Cuba.

Sam Murphy's bondsmen at Oklahoma City qualified in four times the amount demanded by the bond.

Judge Keaton will manage his campaign from Oklahoma City. Perry and Kingfisher are laughing at Osburn.

Thomas E. Osburn, an Indian Rough Rider, from Vinia, fired the first shot of the battle of La Quasina.

Ball Tull and Fox Tull, two factionists in the Cheyenne tribe, are having trouble and they hang several tales.

Luella Houghton of Oklahoma City has sued Elmer E. Houghton for divorce, charging him with abandonment.

Some of the papers in Oklahoma call it the "Negro Normal" at Alva. And the *Okla. Herald* is extremely tired.

Keaton should keep a stiff upper lip and let the Populists abuse him now. They will forget their grievances if given time.

The Choctaw will go right on south-west from Geary, and a town called Weatherford will be started at once. The railroad is running the towns.

Guthrie is one of the most patriotic towns in the country. It has furnished to the present war one major, three captains, and four lieutenants.

The official organ of Keaton, the *Okla. Herald*, says Keaton knows no north, south, east or west. He can't win the campaign on that. No one else knows them, either.

The Populists of Pott county have called a convention to meet at Oklahoma City Aug. 1, to recognize the Populist party in Oklahoma and nominate a Populist for delegate.

Mitcher, Parker, Marquart and White, all Oklahomans, went to Klondike together. After getting there they parted company. One boat brought them all back home, and every man of the four was surprised to find the other three on board. Parker says the trip cost him \$200.

Ponca City Courier: "Forest McKinley of Guthrie was in the city yesterday for the first time since his trip to Chicago, where he married a handsome young lady of charming disposition and many accomplishments. Mr. McKinley has purchased a beautiful home in Guthrie, near a park, and will hereafter be fully identified with this young territory."

Two men fought a duel in Washita county over a young lady, and both may die. M. M. White and James Yarbrough were candidates for the hand in marriage of Sam Black's daughter. Both met at Black's Friday night and quarreled in the presence of the young lady, to whom both were engaged to be married. The young men agreed to go out of the house and fight it out, knives being chosen as weapons. White is dying and Yarbrough cannot live.

Scott Reay, of Guthrie, writes from the battlefield to his mother: "I went over the field this morning, and I can't see how any of us came out alive. Just in front of where we charged bullets cut down trees big as my arm. It looked as though a cyclone had passed through. Some of the old regulars say they never knew men to fight as the Rough Riders did. The balls were cutting the grass within a foot of my head, and limbs were falling from above nearly the whole time of the battle, but I was not touched. The colored troops came up on the right a short time after the fight commenced, and the first cavalry just after them. None of my company were killed, but five of them were wounded. They were Beal, Rhodes, Newsum, Denham and Linn. Denham was shot through the hips, and the others through the arms and legs."

Along the Kansas Nile.

The Godsend rains have begun to fall in Kansas.

Will White's King of Boyville falls in love in the next number of McClure's.

The Atchison Champion was sold Wednesday at auction, and A. J. Felt took it in again.

All the boys at Washington who were poisoned on hash have recovered and will hereafter stick by hard tack.

Shawnee should shut off those Sunday drinks, without being incontinent.

John Walker is an officer in the colored battalions of Kansas. He will fight Spain because France is friendly to her.

Some of the Kansas volunteers at Frisco say they can not get medicine. But the dear Frisco girls lend them with flow.

The Santa Fe has issued orders keeping all its freight cars on its own tracks. It will soon be necessary to move the crops.

These are the times when Major Hood in the quiet evenings at his home thanks heaven that he was not nominated for governor.

It is now announced that the Kansas regiment will fight for Manila this month and that Ed. Little is sufficiently recovered to go along.

Mr. Lewis, the governor's new private secretary, is said to be the most polite man in the state house. A polite private secretary must be a great man.

Five wives are a part of Kansas' export at Osburn. Judge Culver of Emporia is indignant. Judge Culver has been indignantly indignant for the last twenty years.

W. W. Schwinn, the Wellington lawyer who located in Pitts, was elected to Kansas City. He was the only good Republican in Utah and they wouldn't let him stay.

Major Merrill, along with Cy. Leland, and all other state politicians, has been named as a stockholder in the old Topeka Capital company. Most of the Capital's woes have been because politicians ran it.

Johnson Jordan, the negro in the Calhoun case who is under bond to remain in the county of Shawnee, is being driven from the county by the police. He is a bad negro, and no jury will convict any one on his testimony.

Salina Republican: J. Warren Keifer is spoken of as the possible military governor of Santiago. If Warren is not more of a success in governing a city than he is in founding one, he will be a fraud.

Keifer and others started the village of Kanopolis, Ellsworth county, which was to be the center of everything, and now it is just as quiet a commonplace village as could be found in the country.

One Kansas miller might evade the revenue stamp law in this way: When a load of wheat is bought, the buyer gives a weight check, similar to all weight checks. The farmer presents it at the bank and is given his money. Just before the bank closes its business for the day the wheat buyer gives a check that will cover all the weight checks received by the bank during the day, making one revenue stamp answer for the day's purchases.

The boys in Company L, 10th Kansas volunteers, in camp at San Francisco, have received their packages sent them by the Junction City ladies of the Army Relief society. The boys were delighted with